

List of the Birds observed on Dolgoi Island, July 20th, 1897.

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| 1. <i>Anthus cervinus</i> . | 11. <i>Strepsilas interpres</i> . |
| 2. <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i> . | 12. <i>Phalaropus hyperboreus</i> . |
| 3. <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> . | 13. <i>Tringa alpina</i> . |
| 4. <i>Otocorys alpestris</i> . | 14. — <i>minuta</i> . |
| 5. <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i> (feathers only). | 15. <i>Machetes pugnax</i> . |
| 6. <i>Harelda glacialis</i> . | 16. <i>Larus glaucus</i> . |
| 7. <i>Somateria spectabilis</i> . | 17. — <i>affinis</i> ? |
| 8. <i>Squatarola helvetica</i> . | 18. <i>Stercorarius crepidatus</i> . |
| 9. <i>Ægialitis hiaticula</i> . | 19. <i>Colymbus arcticus</i> . |
| 10. <i>Eudromias morinellus</i> . | 20. — <i>septentrionalis</i> . |

List of the Birds observed at Habarova, July 14th and 18th, 1897.

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| 1. <i>Motacilla alba</i> . | 14. <i>Strepsilas interpres</i> . |
| 2. <i>Anthus cervinus</i> . | 15. <i>Tringa alpina</i> . |
| 3. <i>Linota linaria</i> . | 16. — <i>minuta</i> . |
| 4. <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i> . | 17. — <i>temmincki</i> . |
| 5. <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> . | 18. — <i>striata</i> . |
| 6. <i>Otocorys alpestris</i> . | 19. <i>Machetes pugnax</i> . |
| 7. <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i> . | 20. <i>Larus glaucus</i> . |
| 8. <i>Falco æsalon</i> . | 21. — <i>affinis</i> ? |
| 9. <i>Harelda glacialis</i> . | 22. <i>Stercorarius crepidatus</i> . |
| 10. <i>Somateria species</i> ? | 23. — <i>parasiticus</i> . |
| 11. <i>Mergus serrator</i> . | 24. <i>Colymbus arcticus</i> ? |
| 12. <i>Ægialitis hiaticula</i> . | 25. — <i>septentrionalis</i> . |
| 13. <i>Eudromias morinellus</i> . | |

XVII.—*Note on Daphœnositta miranda, De Vis.*

By T. SALVADORI, C.M.Z.S.

(Plate IV.)

MR. SCLATER has kindly sent me for inspection a female specimen of the curious new form *Daphœnositta miranda* of New Guinea (Ibis, 1897, p. 380) which he has received from Mr. De Vis, and has requested me to write a few notes on it, which I have great pleasure in doing.

This bird, of which the present specimen was obtained by Signor Giulianetti on Mount Scratchley, at an altitude of 12,000 feet, on the 1st of October, 1896, belongs to the sub-



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DAPHNOSITTA MIRANDA.

family Sittinæ, but is very remarkable, especially as, in its colouring, it is quite aberrant from its kindred. Mr. De Vis has made it the type of a new genus, and quite rightly so. There can be no possible doubt, however, as to the bird being allied to the Nuthatches (*Sitta*); it comes, in fact, very near the Australian genus *Sittella*. From this it differs principally in the bill, which is much shorter than the head, and has the culmen straight, and not curved upward, as in *Sittella*. The wing is very like that of the members of this genus, and has, like them, a light (white) patch about the middle of the inner web of the quills; but the tail is rather differently shaped, being graduated*, and not square. The feet do not show any important features, being quite Sittine; their colour, in De Vis's description of the genus, is stated to be crimson, but in the description of the species (p. 381), and on the original label of Signor Giulianetti, the feet are described as yellow. The whole bird appears to be more strongly built than the *Sittella*. The plumage is peculiar, not only in colouring, but also in being particularly soft.

The male bird has not yet been described, but possibly it will prove to be more brightly coloured than the female, especially about the face.

XVIII.—*On the Habits of the Mutton-bird of Bass Strait, Australia* (*Puffinus tenuirostris*). By the Rt. Rev. H. H. MONTGOMERY, D.D., Bishop of Tasmania.

FOR many years, as episcopal duties have called me to the Furneaux Islands in Bass Strait, I have given attention to the habits of what is locally called the "Mutton-bird." This Petrel is now adequately protected by an Act of the Tasmanian Parliament; and although some 400,000 young birds are salted down for consumption in a good year, chiefly by half-castes, yet there is no chance of the extinction of this species under present conditions. The day may come, indeed,

* By a misprint in the original description (*l. c.* p. 380) the tail is said to be obtusely "granulated," instead of "graduated."